PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES. The Report of the Reconstruction

Committee.

The Republicans Unanimously Approve the Flan.

An Amendment to the Constitution and

No State Shall Deny Any Person Equality Before the Law.

a Bill for Readmission.

Pasis of Representation Fixed, and Robels to be Excluded from Voting for Next President.

Confederate Officers Ineligible to Federal Office.

The Amendment to be Ratified Before the States Come Back.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

A DAY OF GENERAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Speeches by Messrs. Schofield, Higby, Harding, Morehead, Finck, Banks and

> Washington, April 29, 1866. THE EECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

The Report of the Reconstruction Committee, which

Monday the following proposition:

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. cold by the Senera and House of Representerious

to) the Impiciatures of the several States us an when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny

eral States which may be included within this Union accord ing to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of on of its male citizens not less than 21 years of age, such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citirens not less than 21 years of age.

untarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

SEC. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume tr pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may bereafter be incurred in aid of the insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of in voluntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

• BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE STATES

LATELY IN REBELLION TO THEIR FULL POLITICAL

Whereas. It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day, consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all pofitical rights; and mirrors, the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit (the constitutial article here inserted), now, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and any State lately in inserrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress. roud: And be it further enacted. That when any State lately

amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax, under the act of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this set. A BILL DECLARING CERTAIN PERSONS INELIGIBLE TO OFFICE

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. office under the Government of the United States who is in-sluded in any of the following classes, namely: First—The President and Vice-President of the Confederate

States of America, so-called, and the heads of departments

Second-Those who in other constries noted as agents of the

Confederate States of America, so called.

Third—Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the Military or Naval Academies of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and mem bers of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late Rebellion.

of America, so-called, above the grade of colonel fin the army

good faith, it will receive his approval and ecemmit themselves upon the proposition to-morrow. Thaddens Stevens avows his readiness to acquiesce in the neasure. The Lieutenant-General expresses his approval, and no measure of Congress has challengd such uni-versal assent in all quarters. It is not anticipated that ill be invoked to convene their legislatures so as to seare its adoption by loyal States, thus stimulating concur rent action by the States lately in rebellion.

PERSONAL.
Senator Cole of California, John A. Andrew and Cyrns
W. Field ardved here to-day.

THE CABINET AND RECONSTRUCTION. A majority of the Cabinet are quoted as favoring the re-

THE RELIEF OF THE CONTRACTORS!

The kill for the relief of the iron clad contractors, which assed the Senate by such a large majority, it is said, will ail of success in the House, unless the list be enlarged so s to include the manufactures of guns, whose aggregate osses, it is claimed, through no fault of theirs, is quadruple

THE WHIERY TAX.

The whisky distillers and whisky owners have commenced their warface on the tax of \$2 a callen reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. A delegation is already on the ground here to persuade Corgress that a larger revenue can be got out of a small as than a large one, particularly through an increased onsumption in arts and manufacture. THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

A delegation of tobacco manufacturers from New-York flso in town, endeavoring to have the tax on manufacared tobacco reduced. They also claim that, as the duty now stands, it is cheaper to import cigars from Havana han to manufacture them here.

VOLUNTEER STAFF OFFICERS.

An order mustering out all volunteer staff officers will issued in a day or two by the War Department. The order will include all Adjutant-Generals, Commission Quartermasters, &c., and all other volunteer staff officer except those on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau. THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

The confirmation of Mr. Smythe as Collector of your port is conceded to-night.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia issolving the municipal government of this city and dacing it in the hands of Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court Judges, will be reported next week. The citizens of Alexandria, Va., evidently do not relial Columbia. . it the last session of the City Council the Mayor appointed a Committee of four to confer with the Joint Committee appointed by the Council in preparing a memorial and presenting the same to Congress, remonwholly unacceptable but outrageous.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS were issued last week by the Treasury Department amount

The amount of U. S. Bonds held by Treasurer Spinns in trust for National Banks, as security for circulating notes and for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as Government depositories, on Saturday last, were

PRACTICNAL CURRENCY. The Treasury Department last week redeemed fractional

irresey amounting to \$220,700. Fractional currency was printed last week, by the Treas-vey Department, amounting to \$362,500. The amount shipped to different points was \$365,600, of which \$200,000

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION. The National Bank circulation issued last week amounted to \$1,919,315; total amount issued up to date.

DISBURSEMENTS AND TRANSI . 38 During the week ending on the 28th inst., the disburse-ments and transfers of the Treasury Department amounted

The disbursements of the Treasury Department last week on account of the War. Navy and Interior Departments were as follows: War, \$756,272; Navy, \$1,223,922; Interior, \$140,890. : FUNDS ON HAND.

The following is a statement of the amount of funds in

the cash vauits of the Treasury	Department	on the	14th
inst.:			
U. S. Legal Tender Notes		4,099,6	000 00
National Bank Notes Fractional currency of all denom	inations	1,598,5	955 00
Gold			52 41

Cents. 500 60
Reserve Fund, Temporary Loan. 16,140,000 00
Reserve Fund, Special Loan. 7,000,000 00
Reserve Fund, Sarphus Issue U. S. Notes 37,302,425 60
Reserve Fund, Surphus Issue Compound Interest. 29,631,300 00
IMPORTANT ORDER TROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

the following important order.

the following important order.

The ASURY DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the United States depositories at Beltimore and Cincipnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of temporary loan, except those intended for Clearing-House purposes.

Huga McCulloca, Secretary. INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday tast,

rere \$873,965 44. The total amount received from this ource during the week, was \$3,915,353 63.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT WINCHESTER. A national cemetery has been commenced at Winmains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley. It is situated in the western sortion of the town, and contains about an acre and a-half. About 400 bodies of Federal soldiers were already interred on the spot pravious to its selection, and over 100 have

been buried there since. STRINGENCY OF THE LATE SLOCKADE.

A distinguished Admiral of the United States Navy, in ecommending the pardon of an eminent cotton merchant of Louisiana, says: "Financial writers now candidly admit that the stringency of the blockade, for which the navy is now receiving merited credit, kept cotton in this country to the magnificent amount of \$400,000,000 in losing of the Rebellion has confe to the relief of the untional credit, the national currency and the tax-payers from one end of the Union to the other." CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Rev. Dr. Daly, special agent of the Post Office Departnent for Louisiana and Texas, arrived in the city this morning on business connected with the postal service in the South. He reports favorably as to the speedy reestablishment of post offices and post routes in his dis-riet. When he visited Texas last Fall not a single commissioned postmaster was to be found in the State, while now nearly all the principal mail routes are opened. As to Lousiana, he thinks it the best "reconstruc-

as the receipt of money has never been the object of the said Powers, but the establishment of better relations with Japan, and the desire to place these on a more satisfactory and mutually advantageous footing is still the leading object in view. Therefore, if His Majesty, the Tycoen, wishes to offer, in lieu of the payment of the sum claimed, and as material compensation for the loss and injuries sustained, the opening of Simonoseki or other port in the Island Sea, it shall be at the option of the said foreign Governments to accept the same or insist on the payment of the indemnity in money, under the conditions above stipulated.

It was reported on Saturday, on very good authority, that the Spanish Minister, in accordance with instructions from his Government, has proposed to the authorities here to accept the mediation of the United States Government in the Spanish-Chilian complication, and to refer the claims of Spain to our Government for arbitration, and abide by

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. , FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, April 28, 1866. The House met to-day for general debate on the Presi-

dent's annual Message, DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—SPEECH OF

Mr. Scopield (Pa.) addressed the House on the subject of Reconstruction. The premises which he assumed were, that the disloyal population of the South would not exceed 5,000,000; that this population was so distributed that if the late seceded States were admitted with conditions they would be able to elect 26 Senators and 81 Representatives, thus permitting one-seventh of the that if the late seceded States were admitted with conditions they would be able to cleet 26 Senators and 84 Representatives, thus permitting cone-seventh of the whole population of the United States to control more than one-third of its legislative power, and that this control would be used for the destruction of the Government. He argued that the Seceded States came back to the Union only by coercion; that it was a forced briefal; that the original cause of secession, hatred of the North and its anti-Slavery mejorities, was much stronger now than in 1861. They did not even prefess themselves to be in favor of the Union, though untantiful men form the North prevariented for them. If they could, they would revive the Confederacy at once, and they would use their power to provoke a war with Great Fritain or France, hoping thereby to secure their own independence. First, to disfranchise the leading Rebels: second, to make the population minus the disfranchised classes, or the state of things three remedies had been proposed. First, to disfranchise the leading Rebels: second, to make the population minus the disfranchised classes, or the state of things three remedies had been proposed. First, to disfranchise the leading Rebels: second, to mention the first of the number of voters, the basis of representation. Its advocated the third proposition, claiming that it was the Republican plan of reconstruction. The delay in reconstruction he attributed to the opposition of the Democrats. They fought sgainst all reconstruction that did not allow the return of their long-tonorred friends, more numerous and more malerolant than before. East there was no need of great lasse. The Rebels had been for five years out upon plangic infected seas, and could they not now tarry at quarantine for a single season! The President spoker, as exhibited in his correspondence with his Provisional Governors, was not inconsistent with this Provisional Governors, was not inconsistent with this Provisional Governors, was not inconsistent with t

formulate of the Federia and taking the relative contributions of Tamesace to the Federia and the Releat amuses a data on which to form an estimate, the loyal white topolation oid not exceed on-doubted of the whole. If that one-fourth serve the second of the whole if that one-fourth serve the second of the whole if that one-fourth serve the second of the whole is the second of the the second of the control people, gave them also polluted rights. There would be nothing effected by giving them there exists to the colored people, gave them also polluted rights. The would be nothing effected by giving them there exists a second of the colored people, gave them also polluted rights. It these people were citizenes of the Citizen from them. If the process of the Citizen of the Citizen from the process of the Citizen, and also from Kent's citizen had right to vote, and that there was to power upon the technique of the process of the citizen, and also from Kent's citizen had right to vote, and that there was to power upon the technique of the process of the citizenes from participation in the Concrement van expendition in the Government van expendition in the Government; and second, the given to the voting population twice the number of two presentatives in our constitution of a Government van expendition in the Government; and second, the given to the voting population twice the number of two presentatives in two results was possible to the constitution of the citizenes from participation in the Government; and second, the given to the voting population twice the number of two presentatives in two results was provided to the process of the control of the citizenes from participation. If the process of the control of the citizenes from participation in the Government and the control of the Citizenes from participation in the Government and the control of the Citizenes from participation in the Government and the control

of the protective policy to all branches of business, and to the Government itself, showing that the revenues of the Government have never been so favorable as under the protective system; and that in every free trade period, the whole coentry languished in all its interests. He discussed in detail the questions of steel, glass and wool manufactures, and the effects of past tariffs upon each, showing their value to the country, and enforcing the duty of raising the tariff upon them, so as to secure adequate development for them, and the commercial supremacy of the nation. He maintained that the free tinde experiment, which began in England in 1846, had failed to produce the fails expected of it, and that the rate of progress in British industry, and foreign trade in the years whee the policy of protection was abundoned, had not exceeded, but had actually failen behind the rate of progress of any equal period of years previous to the change. He held that one result of the Cobden treaty with France had been to unsettle the strength of the Englash manufacturers in tertain branches in which England had thought horself seem; French protection operating to create a rivalry thought to be impossible. Discussing the return to specie payments, he took the ground that by increasing the rate of quities so as to make the relative position of Anarican and foreign momafactures the same as in 1861, when the Morrill Tariff was thought excessive, importation would be restrained, the behave of trade thrown in favor of this country, and coin kept at home to become the circulating medium. It would be uncheasier, and would less vio

tending to dehade the people or to swindle the Government they were no participants therein. Every fortene of the East, which was sufficiently large to attract attention or to excite ency, had been created by contributing to the actual wealth of the country. If the House would look to the fisheries, which were the foundation of the commerce of the country, to the opening of the East India trade, to the substitution of manufacturing interests for commercial industry in that part of the country, to the creation of the public schools to the opening of railroads to the East, and latterly to the construction of the railway line which extends from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and toward the Pacilie, it would be found that wherever New England men had been engaged in these enterprises, the first object was to strengthen the Government, and the second for their own personal advantage. But the capitalists would never have conceived, much loss executed, any of these great works but for the common people. Capital in the same of the second Conditions State, and an expect of the second Conditions of the State of

of the United States and none chart, and we do do end.

Mr. Wentworth said he was opposed to the union of New-England with Old England. The first built of the late war had been to tween the United States and England, and the United States had whipped, thank God.

Mr. Grinnell, in the absence of Mr. Price, who had charge of the Pacific Railroad bill, expossed the regest of the latter gentionau that Mr. Benks had not he regest of the latter gentionau that Mr. Benks had not he do portunity yesterday of making his able speech.

Mr. Wentworth asked and obtained leave of absence for three weeks, but announced that he would not avail humself of the privilege unless he could effect a pair on the questions of liberty, of economy and of keeping whisky out of the Senate. (Laughter.)

At 5] o clock the Hoese adjourned.

DARING BANK HOREERY.

Rebbed of \$350,000-\$20,000 Reward

WHEELING, West Virginia, April 29, 1866. About 3 o'clock this morning six burglars entered the residence of the cashier of the Harrison National Bank of Cadia, Ohio, backed and ragged that gentleman, and complaced on a war footing. pelled his wife to deliver up the keys of the bank and entrance without much difficulty, and robbed the safe of entrance without much difficulty, and robbed the safe of \$300,000 in United States bonds and about \$50,000 in deposits. After locking the watchman in the safe, they made good their escape on a hand-car, cutting the telegraph in two places. The robbers abandoned the hand-car at a station near Alexandria on the Pittsburgh and Columbus Kailroad, and took to the woods.

The surrounding country has been groused and a large force became the large it.

orce has been in pursuit.

Twenty thousand dellars reward is offered for the arrest f the robbers.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CARL, Obio, April 29, 1866.

About I o'clock this morning the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, was entered by six burglars and Government securities were taken. The securities are described in handbilds sent by mail to Cleveland. Twenty thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of the robbers and recovery of the securities, or \$5,000 for the former and \$15,000 for the latter. The burglars escaped on a hand-car over the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, leaving the ear at Alexandria Station, 10 miles west of Sieubenville, and made their way north by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh or Pitsburgh and Fort Wayno Railroad, or the Ohio Kiver, at or near Willsburg.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY,

President of the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio.

Plan of Reconstruction.

Several journals in this city and elsewhere have entained notices regarding a plan of reconstruction, prepared Reconstruction Committee, and some have given what purported to be the plan itself.

We happen to know that it has been, in every instance

We happen to know that it has been, in every instance more or less inaccurately reported. Such a plan has, among others, been under discussion by the Committee of Recon-struction. It is embraced in two documents, one a Joint Reso-lution amendatory of the Constitution, and the other, contin-gent on the passage of the first, to provide for the admission

gent on the passage of the first, to provide for the admission to Congress of Representatives from the ex-insurrectionary States. As the latter recites the amendment which it is the object of the former to propose to the States, it exhibits the entire plan. It is as follows:

A Bill, to provide for the restoration to the States lately in insurrection of their full political right.

Whereas, it is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day conditionally with the finance peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and

Whereas, Congress did, by Joint Resolution, propose for radification to the Lepislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in article in the following words, to wit:

Striction of the United States, in article in the following words, to all the states of the Autror, at the Autr

EUROPE.

DAYS LATER NEWS.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Russia.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Emphatic and Universal Opposition of the People to War.

ELECTION OF A NEW PRINCE IN ROUMANIA.

CUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship Herman, from Southampton on the 17th inst., arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, with

Great Britain.

The Tarifa arrived on Sanday, April 15. The Hemisphere, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 15. The Nerfelk, from Australia, has arrived with £75,000.

The preparations on board the Great Eastern for receiving the new Atlantic-cable have been completed, and the stowing away of the cable in the transs commenced on Saurniay. At the end of June or the beginning of July the Great Eastern will commence bying the cable.

The fleet on the coast of North America consists of twenty six ships, aggregating a steam power equal to 66,630 horses, 443 guns, 32,739 time, and momed by 5,288 officers and men. The fleet will shortly be reinforced by the Jason, 17 guns, 1,711 time, and 275 men; and the Barracente, 6 guns, 350 horse-power, 1,033 time, and 175 men.

The Times of Mondey, April 16, in a leader, says: The debate on the Franchise bill advances with a certainty of a natural law, and refuses to improve on the measure and its parentage. It is a Franchise bill, and the one topic that cannot, with any effort, be imparted into the discussion is Parliamentary Reform. Every attempt to be dizen the sorry stock with fruits and flowers not its own fails the instant that its hand is withdrawn. This is a Franchise bill, and nothing more. The more it is discussed, even by its best friends, the more it lesses of that body, and solidity, and consistency, it might at first have credit for. Mr. Gladatone has intimated several times, and now finally admitted, that ting bill is founded on a universal distruct, not unnived with dislike, of all classes above the lowest—that is, as he expresses it, the people the most as intimated several times, and now finally admitted, that ting the internation of vallage laborers we know not.

The Leadon Times of Monday, April 16, says: There

has been completely destroyed, and any attempts to check
the blind panic by argument would have the effect of
making matters weres, since the exettement of fear weald
but that the in the belief that the effect was merely made
to initiate worse disasters that were soon to be approaching. The only chance for any sudden turn in the markets
would be from the actual commencement of war on the
confinent, which would change at chec the current of attention, and most probably have an influence on the course
of money directly opposite to that apparently contemplated.

A relegram from Vienna of April 14 says: The state of files continues very serious. All intelligence received is

The same paper adds.

The same paper adds.

This dispatch, together with other information reaching us the present moment, leads us to suppose that the question of the present moment, leads us to suppose that the question of the present advertures stated to have been made by Austria to Prussian overtures stated to have been made by Austria to Prussian overtures are not consist in a mutual and simultaneous

A telegram from Progue of April 14, says: A telegram from Prague of April 14, says:
Several generals, among whom is Gen. Benedek, are expected here. In the event of war, volanteer corps will be formed, not only here, but in Vienna, Granz and Posth. It is stated that Austria. Bavaria and Saxony have agreed to carry out a reform of the Federal Constitution without any reference to the saccess or non-success of the scheme proposed by Prassia.

Prussia.

The Government is said to intend issuing a paper currency of I and 2 florins, which would be declared a legal tender. The total amount of this currency would be 100,-

oco, cool dorins.

It is stated that the National Bank of Austria contemplates calling in all bank notes of a less denomination than 10 florins.

A dispatch from Hamburg of April 14 says:

A ramor of Count Bismark's resignation was current between the count Bismark's resignation was current between the count Bismark's resignation was current between the country and had a foregoing in fluence on the Bourse. No.

A dispatch from Hamburg of April 14 says:

A ramor of Count Bismark's resignation was current beto to day, and had a favorable influence on the Bourse. No credit is, however, attached to the report.

The official Businesche Zeitung of Munich says:

We learn that Revaria has taken steps in order to prevent the present difficility letween Prussia and Austria irom assuming a more schools apect. The Cobing Gaine states that on the 7th inst. Austria addressed a note to the Prussian Generating a more schools appear to the pression Generating and the pression of the Prussian assertions respecting Austrian armaments, and insisting upon the demobilitation of troops by Prussia is order to confirm the pacific declarations of that Power.

THE ALLEGED PRUSSO-ITALIAN TREATY.

The Nemes Premdenbiati publishes the following particulars as to the alleged offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy:

"Haly engages to declare war against Austria as soon as Prussia shall have either declared war, or committed an act of hostility. Prussia engages to carry on the war until the maintand of Venetia, with the exception of the fortresses and the city of Venice, either is in the hands of the Italians, or until Austria declares herself resity to occi it voluntarily. The Prussian Government further engages to obtain for Italy the possession of the maintand of Venetia, always excepting the fortresses, and will guarantee to Italy the maintenance of her present possessions. The King of Italy, on his part, declares that he will attack Austria upon the Mincio with 80.000 men, and will throw 40.000 across the Pe, at the same time the Italian deet will cruise in the Mediterancean, will occupy the Austrian men-of-war, and make an attack upon Venice. King Emmanuel forther profuses not a by adown in a sensumit the Prussians shall be in logal possession of the Ethe Duchles. The treaty is dated Match 27, 1869, and signed by both Courts."

OPINION OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF GERMANY. At the meeting of the National Verous, recen

OPINION OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF GERMANY.

opinion of the Progressive Party of Germany.

At the meeting of the National Verein, recently held in Berlin, the utmost mistrust of Count Bismark's proposed reform of the Federal Diet was manifested, as well as a strong feeling against war. Herr Schuke Delitsch said that Prissia, while appealing to the people, addressed herself to the Diet also, and virtually called upon that body to dissolve itself. The Prime Minister was well as quantities, with the Diet; he knew that no proposal such as he counted could lead to anything.

If the country were to be planged in war if could not hope for victory without confidence whatever in its present leaders. Hong and lond appealuse. Hefore the country could agree to engage in war its constitutional liberty must be absolutely guaranteed. A previous speaked denounced the policy followed by the Prussian Government in the Duchies, and said it had paintfully troubled the log caused by their deliverance. The meeting separated in the midst of warm expressions of patricule feeling.

A crowded meeting was held at Berlin, April 15, ut which the following resolutions were unanimously voted:

"1. A war belween Prussia and Austria would be a national misfortune."

2. A Liberal Prussian Ministry would sione command.

22. A Liberal Prassian Ministry would alone command

"2. A Liberal Praysian Ministry would stone community
the general confidence required for Federal reform.

"3. The inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein have an absolute right to dispose of their own finitre, such a popular
right forming the only moral and legal basis of any constitutional Government."

Though the idea of Count Bismark constituting himself
Though the idea of Count Bismark constituting himself Though the idea of Count Bismark constituting Interaction promoter of German union and liberty has been centsored and radenied in numerous meetings assembled in every part of Germany, the leaders of the Liberal party, and more especially those of advanced principles, seem to incline to the opinion that the Count should be encouraged to proceed with the matter, were it only for the purpose of keeping the cherished subject before the cycle of the nation. It is, however, well amierstood that, were he ever to succeed in calling a Germanic Parlament, the me chiefs of the extreme Liberal party that now make in on would be the first to raise Racioni demands, and to it down the wis le fabre, were he to release. The party